BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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DAILY PROGRESS.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1864.

(From the Charleston Mercury.)

THE SECOND CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—THE PRESIDENT'S GOLD COMPENSATION.

The second remarkable fact of the second Congress, was its refusal to increase the President's salary to fifty thousand dollars, or to give him two thousand dollars of it in gold.

A measure passed giving him lights, fuel, and forage for his horses, &c.,—but this was not enough in addition to his salary of $25,000. It was proposed to violate the Constitution and increase his salary to fifty thousand dollars. The Constitution says:

"The President shall at stated times receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected."

The meaning of this clause is so plain that it is hardly conceivable how any one, in, or out of Congress, could have dared to propose an increase of the President's compensation, already determined by law, "during the period for which he was elected." The words of the Constitution are taken from the Constitution of the United States; yet, no proposition has been ever mooted in the Congress of the United States from the origin of its government to this day, to increase the compensation of an existing President. The object of the prohibition in the Constitution is plain. Its framers knew very well that, with the vast patronage in his hands, which every President must possess, he would be continually tempted to get his compensation increased by Congress. To prevent such an abuse, the Constitution provides that the compensation of the President shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he was elected. The incumbent of the Presidential office should have no interest in increasing its compensation. Nor if he was unpopular or detested, should it be in the power of Congress to diminish it. Whatever the compensation should be, it should be settled for the President before he entered into his office. Now it was in the face of this plain prohibition and policy of the Constitution that it was proposed in Congress to double the compensation, which is was already determined by law the President should receive. Congress refused to violate the Constitution, to increase the salary of the President, and the proposition fell to the ground.

But the object was too eagerly sought, to be baffled by one repulse. It was proposed in the Senate to pay to the President two thousand dollars of his salary in gold. This would have been adding about forty thousand dollars to his compensation. The bill passes the Senate, but falls ignominiously in the House, obtaining but nine votes in its favor. Whilst the agitations in Congress on this subject were going on, the members could hear the booming of the enemy's cannon, fighting to capture Richmond. It was at such a time, that the attention of Congress was engrossed by an appeal for more money for the Executive—and that, too, in a form, which damned our currency, and to the paltry amount of two thousand dollars made him the head of the army—an exception to the whole army, and to all the officials of the Confederacy, in the compensation he receives for his services.

To those who are not familiar with the proceedings of the first session of the Provisional Congress, these things might appear to be most extraordinary. But they are not extraordinary. They are in perfect keeping with the transactions of that body.

The Constitution of the Provisional government prescribes as follows:

"The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services, during the Provisional government, a compensation at the rate of twenty-five thousand dollars per annum; and shall not receive, during that period any other emolument from this Confederacy, or any of the States thereof."

On the 5th of February the President was installed in office, and on the 25th the following resolution was passed by the Provisional Congress, and signed by the President:

"A Resolution to provide an Executive Mansion. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do resolve—that the Committee to arrange for government buildings be authorized to lease a furnished mansion for the residence of the President of the Confederate States."

Here is a proposition to give the President the "emolument" of a furnished mansion which cost six thousand dollars, and one thousand more to complete the furniture to suit the President. The proposition was a palpable violation of the Constitution. The words prohibiting the President from receiving "any other emolument from the Confederacy" was inserted in the Constitution to cut off from our Executive the corrupt appropriations which had gathered around the White House in Washington for the benefit of the President. Yet this resolution plainly violating the Constitution for the benefit of the President passed Congress, and was approved of and signed by him. We look upon this act as a far greater outrage on the Constitution, and all official duties and proprieties, than either of the late propositions to increase his compensation. It was the first flagrant violation of the Constitution; done at the early commencement of our Confederacy, and done by and with the consent of the President for his own benefit. Is there any ground for astonishment for what has since transpired?

Those in the Provisional Congress who had violated the Provisional Constitution in the above particular, took care to alter the Permanent Constitution. If our readers will turn to this latter Constitution, they will see that the words "from this Confederacy," contained in the Provisional Constitution, are not there, the object doubtless being to leave the Congress of the Confederate States, like the Congress of the United States, open to a construction which might bestow multiplied "emoluments" on the President.

A Peace Letter.—The birthday of Thomas Jefferson was celebrated in New York by the Anti-Abolition of State Rights Association, at which toasts of peace and recognition were drank, and speeches made by ex-Governor Seymour of Connecticut, and others. Among the letters read was one from Hon. Wm. B. Reed, of Pennsylvania, which expresses in the following paragraph the spirit of the celebration. He says:

In all that you say about this wicked war I cordially concur. It ought at once to stop; and if recognition for the purposes of negotiation, or even ultimate recognition of Southern independence, be necessary to arrest bloodshed then there should be recognition. Two years ago I thought I saw this necessity, and honestly said so. The dreary chapter of blood which has since been written has not weakened my faith. I cling to it resolutely, and am proud of the obloquy which, in certain quarters, such faith attracts. If peace does not come soon, we may have anarchy, as we now have oppressive despotism.

Another Raid.—Mississippi may soon have another Yankee visitation. It is said a pretty strong force is being concentrated at Vicksburg, for the purpose of making another raid into Mississippi at a very early day. Let them come—the fate of Sturgis awaits them. We have some doubt, however, about the Yankees having a force to concentrate.—*Clarion*

OBITUARY NOTICE.

To record the death of a friend and neighbor, with whom we have been associated for many years by the strongest ties of friendship, is a task that makes the hand and heart tremble with sorrowful emotions. Every word we pen reminds us we are paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of one whose hand we shall never grasp again, whose voice we shall never hear, and whom we shall meet no more on earth. Such are our feelings while we record the death of our friend, John H. Johnson, who fell in a charge in defence of his country on the 20th day of May, 1864, near Petersburg. He volunteered in company D, Capt. Lassiter's company, 35th regiment N. C. troops, in June, 1861, and participated in all the fights from Newbern to the fights around Richmond, where he received his death wound. He was a good soldier, and a sincere friend to independence. He was at his post at all times, and always did his duty without a murmur. He was beloved by all who knew him, and especially by his comrades in the army. He leaves a father and mother, four sisters and three brothers to mourn his death. They were most deeply devoted to him. As a Christian he was meek and consistent, and adorned the doctrines of the Saviour. Though dead, and his voice hushed on earth, yet his family and friends and comrades in arms have the consoling assurance that he lives in Heaven and is happy in the smiles of his Heavenly Father. He had professed religion in October, 1855 and united himself with the Baptist Church at Olive's Chapel, Wake county. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was born the 4th day of March, 1840, and died the 20th day of May 1864.

While penning this notice we have heard of the death of his brother Thomas, who fell on the battle field near Petersburg, on Friday the 17th of June. What has been said of John is strictly true as to Thomas. He possessed all the qualities of his brother John as a soldier, Christian and Mason. He leaves a devoted wife and child to mourn his death. He joined the same company at the same time with his brother, and when he fell on the 20th, he caught him in his arms and remained with him until driven away by the enemy. His poor brother lay on the battle field two days. Thomas then took his body, laid it in the grave, where it remained for a week, when his father took it up, removed it to the family graveyard, and there buried it. May the ashes of these noble young men repose in peace. Their memory will long be cherished by their family and friends, and will cease to be cherished only when, one by one, they pass away.

S. H. H*****.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WOOL NOTICE.

Quartermaster's Department,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarns, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayettevil e, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

July 2 d&wtf

FAYETTEVILLE ROSIN OIL WORKS.

OUR OIL WORKS ARE NOW IN COMPLETE OPeration, both for making the Crude and refined Oil, and as we use nothing but good Rosin, we can recommend the oil to be the best of the kind made in this country. The refining process extracts the gumy qualities and makes it a very good lubricating oil. It is being largely used by the Railroads, and on all machinery where it has been tried. It is also the best Tanner's Oil now in use. We have a very large lot on hand and will fill orders on short notice.

MOORE, CASHWELL & Co.,
July 1-d&w1 Fayetteville, N. C.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A NEGRO WOMAN WHO CAN COOK AND Wash, and of good character. A good price will be paid. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
July 2

TO THE PEOPLE OF WAKE COUNTY.

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE AND for Sheriff will meet and address their fellow-citizens at

Busbee's,	Thursday,	July 14th
Banks',	Friday,	" 15th
Franklin's,	Saturday,	" 16th
Spike's	Monday,	" 18th
Dunnsville,	Tuesday,	" 19th
Forestville,	Wednesday,	" 20th
Rolesville,	Thursday,	" 21st
Wakefield,	Friday,	" 22nd
Hood's	Saturday,	" 23d
Barney Jones'	Monday,	" 25th
Lashley's ✕ Roads,	Tuesday,	" 26th
Green Level,	Wednesday,	" 27th
Morrisville,	Thursday,	" 28th
Hayes'	Friday,	" 29th
Oak Grove,	Saturday,	" 30th
Laws'	Monday,	August 1st
Thompson's	Tuesday,	" 2d
Wiley Lynn's	Wednesday,	" 3d

The Tax Collectors will also attend, and all will have an opportunity of paying their State and County Taxes.

June 28-d1tw4d W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS POST OFFICE AT RALEIGH, N. C.

Northern	mail opens daily at	7 a. m.
Eastern	" "	7 "
Fayetteville	" "	7 "
Western	" "	2 p. m.
Augusta	" "	9 "
Northern	mail closes daily at	9 a. m.
Eastern	" "	5 "
Fayetteville	" "	9 p. m.
Western	" "	9 "
Augusta	" "	9 "

Office open for delivery of mails from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. during the week. Sundays from 8 a. m. to 9 a. m. and from 1 p. m. to 2 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Voters of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties.—Fellow-Citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of many friends, I announce myself a candidate to represent the people of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

As I am comparatively unknown to many persons of the District, and it is not my purpose to canvass, it may be proper to state briefly my principles, which I am willing to stand or fall by them.

I am not afraid to trust the people; therefore, if it be thought necessary, and they should desire it, I am in favor of calling a State Convention. Those who oppose a Convention are not willing to trust the people; they think that the people have too much power. They charge that those who favor a State Convention, wish to secede from the Confederate States. I was opposed to secession in 1861, and I am opposed to it now. Secession cannot cure our present troubles; it would be utter folly and madness, and could only be justified in a life and death struggle for liberty.

It would be well for this State as well as for all the Confederate States, to have a Convention in being, if not in session during the war—not to secede, but to aid and strengthen the general government by granting it needful powers in every emergency, which, if assumed without the consent of the States, would be usurpation and unwarrantable authority. Neither the Legislature nor the Governor possesses sovereign power, but a Convention would possess such power. And while it could grant all needful powers to the common government, and check usurpations, it would see to it that our present form of government is not changed. There are those who are constantly endeavoring to educate the mind of the public, to prepare it for another form of government. Such men need watching. We need a Republican form of government with all our rights as freemen guaranteed to us by the Constitution—with all the rights of a sovereign State.

I wish a State Convention to co-operate with the general government and our sister States of the South in obtaining an armistice, so that negotiations for peace may be commenced. Let North Carolina do her duty, and if other States will not meet in Convention or conference with her, nor heed her voice for peace, she will have done her duty to humanity, our country, and our God, and the responsibilities of the future will not rest upon her.

Negotiations would greatly encourage our people at home and our soldiers in the field. It must come to this at last. "The pen, more powerful than the sword, must do what the latter has failed to accomplish."

Let us, therefore, have co-operation between the common government and the sovereign States in an effort to procure an armistice, then treaty of peace, and then a vote of the people on the treaty after its endorsement by the President and Senate.

The power of Congress to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases is granted by the Constitution. But I cannot agree to its exercise; much less do I like to see the President clothed with this power. The personal freedom and liberty of the people should not be trusted in the hands of one man. But the suspension of the writ itself, as has been done by Congress, is unconstitutional and unwarrantable; it authorizes illegal and unwarrantable arrests; it operates wrongfully and oppressively on as loyal, as patriotic, and as true men as ever inhabited a birthright under a "Southern sky."

There are those, and I fear many, who desire a strong government, a military despotism, who advocate the closing of our Legislative hall and Civil Courts—the overriding of all other laws by the military—the concentration of the whole force of the people in the hands of a military Chieftain. Such views shall at no time receive any aid or comfort from me. Civil law is binding upon citizens and soldiers—military law applies only to the army. Let the laws, civil and military, be enforced and respected within their respective spheres, and be not trampled upon by either citizens or soldiers.

The representative should be held to a strict accountability by his constituents; they should, therefore, know how he votes upon all questions affecting their interests. Secret legislation is incompatible with this accountability; therefore nothing but a necessity affecting the very existence and salvation of the country could justify it.

If elected, I shall not fail to do all in my power to advance the interest of North Carolina, to warn the Confederate States Government of all encroachments upon her ancient rights as a sovereign State, to see the liberty and freedom of the citizen respected, to aid the common government in prosecuting the war, and to urge upon it and to co-operate with it as a representative of a free people of a sovereign State, to negotiate a treaty of peace. Having been a soldier myself, I shall give every encouragement, comfort and succor to the army. The State must see that our brave defenders are well clothed and shod; their families claim the aid of our State, and she must see them clothed and fed as long as there is anything in the land at any price or sacrifice.

There are other questions I might discuss, but suffice it to say, I stand fairly and squarely upon the principles enunciated by Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens and W. W. Holden, Esq.

I must appeal to my friends to see to it that my principles are widely disseminated as possible, both at home and in the army. Very respectfully, &c., J. E. RHEIM.

York Institute, June 20, 1864. June 21-d&wtde

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by harangueing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

To the Voters of Bertie County.—Fellow-Citizens:—I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of *our common country*. If elected, I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity, and prosperity of the State. I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,

P. T. HENRY.

Colerain, Bertie Co., June 20, 1864. June 30-d&wtd

Granville County.—C. H. K. TAYLOR for the Senate, Col. JAS. S. AMIS, MARK LANIER and Dr. P. W. YOUNG for the Commons. The above ticket is recommended to the voters of Granville to represent us in the next General Assembly,

June 3-d1tw4t BY MANY CITIZENS.

Alamance County.—We are authorized and requested to announce WILLIAM B. ALBRIGHT as a candidate to represent the people of Alamance in the Commons branch of the General Assembly of North Carolina, at the election in August.

June 20-d&w3w*
Standard copy two weeks and send bill to Progress.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Voters of Old Lenoir.—Fellow Citizens and Brother Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. If I should be so fortunate as to be your choice on the first Thursday in August next I assure you that all business in my hands shall be attended to promptly, justly and impartially, should I be so fortunate as to escape the hands of death during the coming campaign. I am truly in hopes to hear of a nice majority in favor of your obedient servant on the first Thursday in August next.

I am, very respectfully,
Your son and brother
Of Old Lenoir County,
R. B. VAUSS,
May 13-d&wtd 2d Lt. Co. A, 40th Reg't N. C. T.

Johnston County.—We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 28th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace. June 2-dwtd

Standard, Conservative, Confederate, and Christain Advocate are requested to copy till day of election and send bills to this office.

Wake County—The Sheriffalty.—We are authorized to announce W. H. HIGH, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August. June 13-tded&w

To the Voters of Jones County.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your county. If you elect me, on the first Thursday in August next, I will discharge the duties of the office promptly, justly and impartially, and I hope, with that integrity which has characterised me as a soldier.

I am, respectfully,
Your friend and obd't serv't,
LAFAYETTE DILLAHUNT,
May 30-d&wtd Co. K, 63d Reg't. N. C. T.

We are authorized to announce Lieut. E. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next. April 21-d6twtd.

Chatham County.—Mr. Pennington:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the next General Assembly of the State in the Senate.

Very respectfully,
June 11-d&wtd THOS. B. LONG.

We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election.
June 3 d&wtd

Yadkin County.—We are authorized and requested to announce A. C. COWLES as a Conservative Candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from the County of Yadkin. June 27-d&wtde

We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. WHITAKER a candidate for re-election to the Sheriffalty of Jones County.
June 2 d&wtd

Wake County.—We are authorized to announce Col. J. P. H. RUSS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Wake county at the ensuing election.
June 22 d2aw&wtd

Lenoir County - We are authorized and requested to announce W. W. DUNN, Esq., as a candidate for re election to the House of Commons from Lenoir County, at the ensuing August election.
July 1-6t*

We are authorized and requested to announce WM. J. POPE Esq., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Lenoir county, at the ensuing August election. July 1-6t*

To the People of the 50th Senatorial District, North Carolina.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—At the urgent solicitations of many Conservatives of the District, I announce myself a candidate, to represent the Counties of Clay, Cherokee, Macon Jackson and Haywood in the Senate of the next Legislature of the State.

It is not possible for any man to foresee what measures may come before the Legislature of the State at its next session, or what the events of war may make necessary for the protection of the State and the security of the people; but on all the measures that may come before that body, I shall, (if elected) be advised by consult, and act with the Conservative party of the state, and with the view of securing negotiations, and an honorable peace. I am a strait Conservative.

Franklin, N. C., June 20, 1864. R. M. HENRY.
June 20 d&wtd

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

IMPORTANT INVENTION FOR REPAIRING AND RENOVATING OLD COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING OBTAINED A PATent right for a sett of instruments to repair and renovate old Cotton and Wool Cards, are now prepared to sell to any person, or persons, the right to use said instruments in any State or County in the Southern Confederacy.

With these instruments old Cotton and Wool Cards can be thoroughly repaired and renovated, and brought into use at a very small and trifling expense.

Any number of certificates, as to the great usefulness of said instruments, can be obtained from those who have had Cotton and Wool Cards repaired, and it is important that we have them all repaired during the blockade, so as to make them serviceable and fit for use.

We now offer to the public to sell State and County Rights to any person or persons, to use our patent for said instruments.

It requires but a small outlay to procure the instruments and make a beginning, and an active agent can make from $90 to $100 per day, and from $5000 to $7000 can be made in a county, and that in a very short time.

For particulars, as to price, instrument, &c., &c., address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,

June 15-d&w1m Ringwood P. O., Halifax co., N. C.

$2000 N. C. BANK NOTES WANTED.

WE ARE COMMISSIONED TO BUY THE ABOVE amount of Notes on North Carolina Banks. Persons wishing to sell will please call on us. We will pay the highest market price either in Gold or new issue.

June 30-2t CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Commission Merchants.

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT WHITE BOY THAT CAN feed a Power Press and make himself useful can find employment and good wages at the
June 24-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the Daily and Weekly Progress:

One day	$2 00	One week	$10 00
Two days	3 00	Two weeks	20 00
Three days	4 00	Three weeks	30 00
Four days	5 00	Four weeks	40 00
Five days	6 00	Two months	60 00

Yearly, monthly, weekly or tri-weekly contracts, and additional squares will be charged at the same rates.

Advertisements inserted once, twice or thrice a week will be charged $2 a square for each insertion.

When cash payments accompany the advertisements, the rates will be reduced one-third.

Obituaries, tributes, notices and other notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 9D, 1864, IN FRONT OF our Sales Room, we will sell, at 11 o'clock,

100 English Calf Skins
5,000 lbs Cotton and Woolen Rags
300 Sheet Zinc
100 Butcher Knives
1 new Feather Bed
1 lot of Bed Quilts
lot of large Tin Cans
1 set Single Harness
1 superior Eight Day Clock
1 fine Parlor Cooking Stove and Pipe
1 Saw Top Buggy and Pole
1 lot of Bar Iron
Bites and Tobacco
1 lot Men's Shoes and Cavalry Boots
Hooks and Eyes
Matches
1,000 lbs Ivory Black
100 lbs of Spun Cotton

Blackberry Wine, in bottles and by the gallon—a superior article for medical purposes.

A lot of Corn Whisky
Apple Brandy, and many other articles not enumerated.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
June 28-d1td Auctioneers.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL A TRACT OF LAND LYING THREE miles west of Greensboro' containing 360 acres, about one-half cleared and under cultivation, about 1200 choice fruit Trees upon the place, and 35 acres good meadow land, the other half fine woodland.

June 25-d&w1m CYRUS P. MENDENHALL.

$500 REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE night of the 1st instant, THREE NEGRO BOYS, the eldest, JIM, is 23 years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high, of a copper color, a bold, impudent, swaggering air, and on when he left a black wool hat, dark copperas-colored cotton pants, and dark plaid cassimere coat, new shirt and a pair of boots.

TOM, sixteen years of age, light copper color, five feet five or six inches high, sharp featured, quite intelligent, and having been with the army, has something of a military air in his address; had on when he left, a black slouch hat, gray sack coat, white woolen pants well worn, new shirt and was either bare-footed or had on a very inferior pair of shoes.

Albert, eighteen years of age, ebony color, stout built, five feet four or five inches high; had on when he left an old black slouch hat, new shirt, blue davy cloth pants well worn, bare-footed, and rather of a sullen look.

These negroes were purchased a few weeks since in Augusta, Ga. Jim and Tom having been connected with the army, are evidently endeavoring to either make their way to the army of Virginia, or to get within the Yankee lines. Five hundred dollars reward will be given for their delivery in Shelby, Cleveland county, N. C., or one hundred dollars a head for their capture and confinement in any jail where I may get them.

C. P. CULVER.

Shelby, N. C., June 3, 1864-d6twlt
Raleigh papers please insert one week and send bill.

WANTED TO HIRE.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR THE BALANCE OF THE year, a stout Negro Man. To one that can feed himself good wages will be given. Apply immediately at PROGRESS OFFICE.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C. Feb. 13-tf.

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have entered into co-partnership together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
June 23-

WANTED.

A GOOD COOK AND WASHER FOR THE BALance of the year, for whom good wages will be given. Apply at
May 3 tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.
March 18 d&wtf

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A WOUNDED SOLDIER WHO HAS LOST ONE leg and three horses in the service and is now on crutches, wants employment as clerk in some Military Department, post office, or other place where he can be useful. Apply to J. H. KIRKHAM.
June 27-6t*

Office of the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co.,

Raleigh, June 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday the 7th day of July, 1864.

June 21-eodtd W. W. VASS,
Treas. and Sec'y.

BACON FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Subsistence Department,
Raleigh, June 27, 1864.

To County Commissioners:

I AM PREPARED TO SELL, AT COST, TO ANY OF the counties of this State, for the use of indigent families of Soldiers a portion of the Bacon accumulated for that purpose. County Commissioners, who are in need of Bacon will communicate with me. THOS. D. HOGG,
June 30-4t Maj. & C. S.

All papers in the State will copy four times and send bills to me, with copy of paper containing the advertisement.

Office N. C. Railroad Co.,

Salem, June 22d, 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in the City of Raleigh on Thursday July 14th, 1864. Stockholders who cannot attend in person, will please send their proxies. F. A. STAGG,
June 24-d2aw&wtd Sec'y.

NOTICE.

FOUR STRAGGLING SOLDIERS OR DESERTERS, to make their escape, left their horses. The horses are supposed to be stolen. The owners can have them by proving property and paying charges, &c. One a Roan Mare, about 12 years old, 15 hands high; 3 light Bay Mares, one about 9 years old, 15½ hands high; one 6 years old, 15 hands high; and one 3 years old, 14½ hands high.

They are not fine but very good work horses. Apply at Lenoir, Caldwell county. CALDWELL.
June 18-d1tw3t

TAKEN UP.

AND COMMITTED TO JAIL IN WINSTON, FOR Forsyth Co., N. C., a negro boy who says his name is Elbert and he belongs to Col. Bird Knight of Marietta, Georgia; the boy is very black, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high.

The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. E. SPACH,
June 24-d&wtf Jailor for Forsyth County N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1864.

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized."—*Revised Code, North Carolina Constitution of 1776.*

"No freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned or in any manner destroyed of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land."—*South Carolina Bill of Rights.*

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of [illegible] by letter, we shall henceforth mark [illegible] in the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send us money to renew in time.

Mr. Holden and the Soldiers.

When we say that a large majority of the private soldiers are for Mr. Holden we only speak what we do know. Such is the news that comes up to us from the field in Virginia and the camps in this State, and the hundreds that now daily passing through this city all tell the same tale.—If the Destructive supporters of Vance want to satisfy themselves in relation to this matter, just let them watch the *Standard* office, where from early morn to dewy eve squads of the bronzed veterans may be seen going in and coming out, all intent upon looking on and shaking by the hand a man of whom they have heard so much and one who they know has stood up, not only for the rights of the soldier in the field but for civil liberty, personal freedom and the welfare of the soldiers' families at home. If we could have fair play in the election among the soldiers we would be perfectly content, so far as we are concerned, to let the army vote decide the contest, for we know that they would give a large majority for Mr. Holden; but we have heard, already, of officers who have said that they should return no Holden votes. It is to be hoped, however, there is not many such men in the army. Our advice to the private soldiers is to demand their rights as freemen, to vote as they please, and then see to it that the returns are properly made out and sent in. The Sybarites of North Carolina make no difference between them and the officers, at the ballot box; and any officer who would prevent them from voting, or refuse to make prompt and correct returns is unworthy the uniform he wears. Let the soldiers remember the same influences were brought to bear two years ago, and by the same parties, and that all their machinations and corrupt devices were thwarted, and if they are but firm in the exercise of their rights all will go well now.

The soldiers are for Mr. Holden and they will vote for him.

Gen. S. F. Patterson, of Caldwell county, is announced as a candidate to represent Caldwell, Burke and McDowell counties in the Senate of the next General Assembly. Todd R. Caldwell, Esq., of Burke, who was recently announced as a Holden candidate in the same district, has declined running on the ground that Caldwell is entitled to the Senator, he therefore yields to the claims of Mr. Patterson.

In announcing these facts the *Progress* says Gen. Patterson is understood to be for Mr. Holden. We refer to it for the purpose of expressing our conviction that the *Progress* is wrong, and that he is for Gov. Vance. We have our information directly on what seemed to be good authority; but to that we have added the hitherto political reputation of Gen. P., and we will not believe he is a Holdenite upon the "understood" assertion of the *Progress*. That paper also understood that Mr. Boyden was a Holdenite, and has not, we believe, corrected the statement as to him, although distinctly notified of its error, weeks ago.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

General Patterson may be and probably is for Vance. We made our statement on a private letter received from Mr. Caldwell, who had been led to believe by parties in Caldwell county that General Patterson had been nominated by the Conservatives, who were the friends of Mr. Holden. If it be true that General Patterson is for Vance, we hope the Conservatives "after the straitest sect" will bring out a candidate, for they have abundant strength in the District to elect one.

But the oracle of the *Watchman* brings up Mr Boyden again, and we suppose we violate no confidence when we tell that paper we have it from that distinguished gentleman's own lips that it has no right to speak for him. So far from it Mr. Boyden has nothing to do with the *Watchman* or its Editor, and, politically, has no confidence in either. We can tell the *Watchman*, further, that the friends of Gov. Vance have approached Mr. Boyden and other prominent gentlemen we could name, and requested them to come out publicly for him, and that they have refused. We say again that Mr. Boyden cannot, holding the political opinions he does, vote for Gov. Vance.

True, *Mr. Watchman*, as the records of the town clerk of Ephesus, the smartest uninspired "fellow" the Governor ever knew. And as Solomon didn't say, we think we "know a thing or two."

GUILFORD COUNTY.—Old Guilford has put a most excellent Conservative ticket in the field for the Legislature, and one that will be elected by at least two to one. For the Senate—E. P. Dick, Esq; for the Commons—D. F. Caldwell, Col. Abner Clapp, and Col. A. S. Holton. These are all gentleman of fine talents, all true Conservatives and all uncompromising advocates of the election of Mr. Holden. We shall expect a good report from Guilford in August.

One hundred and twenty-six Yankees, captured at Stony Creek, between Weldon and Petersburg on Wednesday, passed through this city yesterday morning. They were a hard looking set.

"Who will undertake to say that the zeal of the Tories [illegible] result of the [illegible] and the co-workers of the *Progress*, have grown up in our State within the last two months? Who will say that they have not given [illegible] to make these incendiary [illegible] and dishonest the head?"—*Standard.*

No one will say so but an infamous calumniator and scoundrel. Much more extensive and damaging raids have been made by the enemy in every other State in the Confederacy, but no such charges have been made against any portion of their citizens for inviting them as is here made by this unprincipled fanatic. We have lost much more by this war than this creature who thus assails us has, and we have probably now as much at stake in the success of our cause, and yet he dares talk about our loyalty and charge us with inviting raids. But the hypocrite having sold himself to Vance and his Destructive supporters, no justice, candor or truth is to be expected at his hands. He is the tool and slave of a few oligarchs around Salisbury, who had thought him as early as last July to believe that the people ought to be "restrained" whenever they claimed the right to assemble together as freemen to consult for the common good. A fit tool truly for despots that would oppress the people with drum head courts, marshal law, "star chamber" decisions and other evidences of usurping tyranny. This *Watchman*, like other supporters of Gov. Vance, not only justifies the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, but advocated an extension of the tyranny over the people. But we have occupied too much space with a thing so contemptible.

IMPRESSING HORSES.—The impressment of horses is going on in this county, and we learn the number called for is estimated by some to be a high figure for Forsyth. It strikes us discrimination should be made in favor of a certain class of farmers, to encourage them to exert themselves to raise more surplus grain, instead of curtailing their means. It seems to us highly probable the present course of impressing so many horses in Western North Carolina will have a tendency materially to diminish the production of grain, another year, when every effort should be made to increase it.

Many valuable horses might be procured from Kentucky. That State is represented in the Confederate Congress; and as her representatives have been swift in introducing and supporting stringent war measures which cannot effect their constituents, perhaps arrangements could be made with said members of Congress to furnish the Confederacy with Kentucky horses instead of men! We hope they will have no objection to give Gen. Morgan an order on their constituents forthwith, for an enrollment of horses for the use of our army, to be credited on the conscript roll from that State! If Kentucky is one of us, she ought to do a little more for the cause than she has done. If we cannot get men let us have horses!—*Salem Press.*

All a mistake, friend! No Kentucky men or Kentucky horses. That State was against us in the beginning and is against us now. The Confederacy is reduced, as far as the impressment of horses, men and other cattle are concerned, to parts of four or five States, and this territory being under the control of officers and men who seem to delight in oppression instead of relief, we can only grin, submit and bear. Men who have wives and children to feed, and who have nothing but their own labor to depend on, see the last horse, the last cow and the last hog "pressed" and taken away, and often too, to satisfy the appetites and whims of post officials whose days and nights are spent in drunkenness and debauchery. How long, oh how long shall our honest, laboring people be compelled to bear these things?—Give us civil liberty and personal freedom and honest rulers. Neither secessionists, abolitionists, cotton or negroes ought to be allowed to destroy the happiness of a great people.

We would respectfully inform the religious journals of this city that the notice relative to the Annual Council of the Episcopal Church, which appeared in this paper, was copied from the *Confederate*, simply as an item of news, and not with any view or desire to reflect upon any denomination. We supposed then and think now that the paragraph was handed to the *Confederate* by some clergyman of the body, or lay member of the congregation.

Politics and the war keep us busy, and we assure our respected friends of the religious press that we have no taste or desire for sectarian controversy.

The Soldiers for Mr. Holden

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Navy to the Editor, dated

C. S. RECEIVING SHIP INDIAN CHIEF,
CHARLESTON, June 28.

"There is about 200 men on this ship from the Old North State and I think Mr. Holden will get nine out of ten if they are permitted to vote."

Whenever you hear a man cry war to the "last man and last dollar" and speak of honest men as traitors, look close to his own operations and you will see that he is a skulker, or speculator and a blockade runner. There was one in town yesterday, and while he considered Holden and his supporters traitors, we know, from his lips, that he has been trading with the Yankees at Newbern and making money thereby.

A. & N. C. RAILROAD.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the A. & N. C. Railroad was held at Goldsboro on Thursday the 30th ult. J. D. Whitford, George Green, J. H. Bryan and J. C. Washington were elected Directors by the State, and Mr. Whitford was re-elected President and Mr. Justice was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer. The Directors appointed by the State have already been announced in this paper.

IN HOSPITALS IN GRIFFIN, GA.—Among the sick and wounded admitted into the hospitals at Griffin, Ga., on the 16th inst., we notice the names of P. A. Grindstaff, company I, 29th N. C.; A Blackwell, company A, 29th N. C.

THE GEORGIA FRONT.

[From the Atlanta Confederacy 28th.]

FROM THE FRONT—ASSAULT ON OUR CENTRE.

The enemy made a fierce and vigorous assault upon Hardee's Corps yesterday, and we are proud to state were handsomely repulsed. The attack was mainly directed against the centre of our line at Kennesaw, up to which they advanced four lines deep. The enemy opened fire at 9 o'clock, A. M., in a heavy cannonade, against Kennesaw and the batteries of Hardee, succeeded, about 11 A. M., with a direct charge upon the portions of the line occupied by Cheatham's, Cleburne's and Walker's Divisions, the fight extending into Loring's Division. The enemy's troops were drunk with whiskey and came right up on the works. Some of them are represented to have been so drunk as absolutely to have refused to discharge their pieces.

Two stands of Yankee colors were captured almost upon the top of our breastworks. The enemy were repulsed at every point of attack, and their loss is estimated at five thousand — Our loss was comparatively insignificant.

Prisoners report that General Jackson, of our Cavalry, is in Sherman's rear, and that he burned three trains near Tilton, a short distance from Dalton.

There is a rumor that the enemy are falling back by the Villenow road.

About fifty prisoners were brought down last evening, and among them a Lieut. Colonel.

MARIETTA Sunday Evening, June 26

Our line remains unchanged, and while a fight may come off at any hour, yet I see no prospect of a general engagement soon. I don't think it is Sherman's intention to fight unless Gen. Johnston forces him into an engagement, which he will likely do ere many days.

While the effect of a ball sent from a Hessian's Whitworth, or from that of a sharp-shooter, is equally as great and dangerous as if it had been shot in the heat of battle, yet sharpshooting has become so common that to hear the occasional rattle of musketry along the whole line scarcely excites the dread or suspicion of those witnessing it for the past six weeks. It is true both armies sustain some loss by sharp-shooting, but that loss is of no importance to either.

The enemy's plans are not developed to any one, unless it be to Gen. Johnston, which leaves us to conjecture. The bulk of the Yankee army is probably massing on our left. Of course the chief object is to flank, like the boy by wrestling, but Sherman wont do as unless he gets all "under holt."

The confidence of the whole army is unabating in Gen. Johnston, and the greatest enthusiasm prevails. It can be seen that the Army of Tennessee needs one other assistance, that is Forrest to command the cavalry. We have a brave corps of cavalry, but there seems to be something lacking. With Forrest to lead them, Sherman's rear would be so harrassed as to force him back, or reduce his army by the number of troops required to guard depots and the long string of road over which he is obliged to ship his supplies daily. There is but little discipline in our cavalry—the number of straggiers scattered through the country from that command testifies to the fact. I know that Northeast Georgia is absolutely filled with infantry deserters and cavalry stragglers. I am aware that discipline does not always prevent desertion, but it does straggling.

DEATH OF COL. JOHN G. JONES.

We regret to learn that Col J. G. Jones, of the 35th N. C. Regiment, is among the number of those who fell in one of the earlier battles in front of Petersburg. He was gallantly leading his regiment in a charge on the enemy's works when he was struck. He was carried to a hospital in Petersburg, but soon afterwards died from the effects of his wound.

He was born in Person county and gave early indications of eminence and usefulness. His parents were poor and unable to afford him such educational advantages as he desired; but his own thirst for knowledge, his energy, industry and self-reliance enabled him to overcome the difficulties of his situation. Having pursued the usual preparatory course of study, he was entered as a student at Wake Forrest College, and graduated with credit, just before the commencement of the war. He was a consistent, earnest christian, and a member of a Baptist church, and his thoughts had been directed to the Gospel ministry. Indeed he had decided to enter on this sacred work when, the war breaking out, he felt that the country needed the services of all her sons, enlisted as a soldier and was made captain of the company to which he belonged. From this position he rose successively to the office of Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel of the 35th N. C. Regiment, to which his company was assigned. Attached to Ransom's brigade, he bore a meritorious part in all the arduous services of that command, ever deporting himself in a manner worthy of the christian patriot and officer. In the battle of Plymouth, a few months ago, he distinguished himself by his coolness, daring and skill; and a strong and important fortification which he succeeded in capturing was named in honor of him. Possessing a sound judgment, a strong will, great coolness in the hour of danger, and all those personal qualities which endear an officer to his command, he gave promise of eminence in that vocation which he entered only at the call of his country and from a firm conviction of duty. But he is gone forever from the country he loved so well, from the camp and the field of carnage. The members of his command weep for him as for an elder brother, while those who knew him as a christian gentleman in the private walks of social life, lament that a choice spirit, fitted for extensive usefulness, has been so soon taken away.

We learn that his last moments were in harmony with the tenor of his life He died, as the christian only can die, calmly, joyfully awaiting his removal to a brighter, better world. The only thing which, in any way, disturbed his serenity of mind was his regret that he had not actively engaged in the labors of the ministry, to which he had felt himself called of God. Of all the sons of North Carolina, a shining host, who have given their lives for their country, there was none purer, better or braver than he.—*Bib. Recorder.*

It is positively asserted that Mr. Memminger has resigned, and yet we can't see that the "new issue" circulates any more freely than before.

[For the Progress.

Mr. EDITOR:—Many Conservative citizens of Granville offer the following ticket to represent the County in the next Legislature: For the Senate, Robert A. Jenkins, Esq. For the Commons, Dr. Eugene Grissom, Capt. Ed. B. Lyon, and Richard W. Harris, Esq. We hope these gentlemen will allow their names to be run. We can recommend them as true and reliable Conservatives—bold defenders of civil liberty, and the advocates of a speedy and honorable peace.

June 26, 1864. MANY VOTERS.

GOT BACK.—A colored boy named Sam, but generally called Dick, a servant of Mrs. Catherine Allen, of Brunswick County, captured by the Yankee boat's crew which made a dash into Smithville about the first of March, and carried off Capt. Kelly, Gen. Hebert's Chief of Engineers, arrived here this week from Nassau on board the Steamer Alice. Sam gives the following account of his trip:

The Yankees carried Captain Kelly, along with the two colored boys whom they had seized (Sam and a boy named Josh Howard,)—on board the blockading steamer Monticello, where they were kept thirteen days; at the expiration of this time Sam was carried to Fort Norfolk (Rip Raps) where he remained for three weeks, after which he was sent to Camp Hamilton, near Fortress Monroe, and kept there until the 29th April, when he was turned loose and sent to Baltimore. From his capture till his arrival in Baltimore was precisely two months. He does not know what became of the other boy after his arrival at Fort Norfolk. Heard that Captain Kelly was carried to Point Lookout, Maryland.

Arrived at Baltimore, Sam, by a summary process known to persons he met with on his travels, transferred his allegiance to the British Crown and his birthplace to Turk's Island, found out that he had been captured on a British steamer, and sought the assistance of the British Consul to have him returned to his saline home. The Consul at Baltimore sent him on to New York, and the Consul at New York sent him to Nassau on board the schooner Mary Harris, Capt. Dennis. He staid in Baltimore only one day, and in New York less than a week. Got to Nassau on the 25th May, and found one or more persons from Wilmington or Smithville, who helped him. Maj. Hyliger, Confederate Agent at Nassau, gave permission to come here and he got a passage on the Alice. Yesterday morning he got a passport from the Provost Marshal and went over to Brunswick to report to "Old Missus"

Sam is an intelligent boy enough, and showed his sense and smartness by working his way home, but it is not to be presumed that he could have much chance of seeing things North, nor be capable of forming any judgment worth quoting. One of the things that we think made Sam unwilling to be a Yankee "nigger" was that he found the Yankees would be sure to ship him in the army, and Sam don't like to be shot at. If he had to take that chance, he would rather take it "for his own folks;" but upon the whole he would rather not take it at all. Judging by his looks and talk we see no reason for suspecting him of having gone off voluntarily with the Yankees, nor of returning now as a spy. The boy seems to be sincere and on the square. A person informed him that having claimed to be born on Turk's Island, he was a Turk and ought to have at least three wives. Sam don't seem to know about that.—*Wil. Journal.*

THE RAID ON CAMP NANCE.

The Salisbury *Watchman* of Thursday says:

The train from the head of the Western road has just arrived, and we learn that the raiders who made a descent upon Camp Vance did not amount to more than 150 or 175 men.

They destroyed the Camp and all the buildings except the hospital, and robbed every person they came up with. Mr. Andrew Murphy was robbed of his watch and shot in the side by one of the Lieutenants, who was drunk, and severely wounded, though able to walk about.—They burnt the depot and took and distributed everything out between themselves and others that they did not want. They stole all the horses and mules they could find. Three men we understand went to R. C. Pearson's and were in the act of taking some of his stock, when Mr. Pearson fired upon them, killing one. The other two left. If such treatment had been meted out to them, by all whom they robbed, they would not have made much. They also destroyed the train then at the head of the road. We learn that the engine, though damaged considerably, can be used after being repaired. They did not seem to know how to destroy it effectually.—Many of those captured made their escape, we learn, while the villians were crossing the Catawba river. Our forces are in hot pursuit and it is hoped will overtake and mete out to them the punishment they deserve.

GENERAL JOHNSTON.—A correspondent of the Columbus (Ga.) *Sun*, writing from Marietta, says:

In visiting General Johnston's headquarters yesterday, I found him quietly bivouacked in the woods, under the shade of a tree, and from the immense responsibilities resting upon him, to say nothing of the activity of body and mind, and continual watchfulness required in checking the enemy's movements, one would have expected to have seen a care-worn, haggard countenance, furrowed with the weight of almost crushing liabilities. But no such thing. From his sparkling eyes and merry laugh one would have imagined him on a pic-nic, while you felt assured, at once, that the General was master of the situation, master of his profession, and master of the enemy, and you become imbued with every confidence and faith in the man, which his high spirit and lofty bearing naturally impressed upon you.

A short time since, Gen. Lee's daughter was writing a letter for a wounded soldier in the Winder. "Tell my mother," said the brave boy, "that just as I fell I saw that grand old man, Gen. Lee." A bystander asked, "Do you know who that is writing for you? That's Gen. Lee's daughter." We may imagine that soldier's eyes opened slightly. Mrs. Gen. Bragg is often to be seen there ministering to our suffering heroes.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Rev. Dr. Deems will preach in the Methodist Church in this city, to-morrow morning and evening.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1864, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Latest from the North.

ATLANTA, June 30th.—The *Appeal* has received the Chattanooga *Gazette* of the 28th, containing Washington news up to the 27th. The postponement of the Chicago Convention until the 29th of August was considered a triumph for the Vallandigham, Wood and Pierce faction, the object being to await the issue of the present campaign of Grant and Sherman. If they meet with decided success the Convention may precipitate a platform pledging the party to a universal amnesty with the Rebels, and nominate a man identified with the war. If Grant is not successful it may adopt straight out peace resolutions and may unite on a candidate who has opposed the war and whose first act of administration may be a proposal for an armistice with a view to final separation.

At Washington, in the Senate on the 24th, Davis gave notice that he would introduce a bill to establish peace among the people under the government.

It is supposed that the question respecting the $300 exemption clause which was not concurred in by the Senate will be settled by Conference.

An army correspondent of the 26th claims that Grant now permanently holds the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, south of Petersburg.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune* says that Hampton's S. C. Troops had made two assaults on Baldy Smith's lines but were repulsed, losing 300 prisoners.

Gold in New York on the 27th was 240.

Henderson, the publisher of the *Evening Post* and *Navy Agent* at New York, was arrested on a warrant issued on application of special counsel of the Navy Department. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $100,000.

News from Chicago of the 23d states that Vallandigham is still at home in Dayton. He was enforced with shouts of welcome by the Democratic Convention at Springfield, Ill.

Andy Johnson made a speech in Nashville on receiving the nomination for the Vice Presidency. He says slavery is dead. His State would leave out the disturbing element, as the only party whose machinery worked in harmony—wants no new emigrants pouring from all parts into the State. East Tennessee may rank with New England in Convention to restore the government. Traitors should take back seats, and if there be but 5,000 loyal men there, they should control the work of re-organization. Traitors must be punished; therefore plantations must be divided into small farms and sold to honest men. The day for protecting the lands and negroes of the masters of the rebellion is past. He intended to stand by the government and the Union until its flag waves over every town and hamstrap and then he will attend to Maximilian affairs—says Louis Napoleon can set up no monarchy on this continent.

His speech is remarkable for the omission of any claim to recent victories, the only reference to the subject being that he claims that should unequal numbers be killed in every battle, it is plain that the result would be the utter extermination of the rebels.

He concludes by saying that though money be expended and farms and cities be destroyed, let the war for the Union go on and the stars and stripes be bathed, if need be, in the nation's blood, till law be restored and freedom fully established.

From Georgia.

MARIETTA, June 30.—Heavy firing this morning was provoked by an attempt of the enemy to establish a fortified line of pickets on the south side of Fair Ridge, occupied by a part of Gen. Cheatham's command. In moving out they encountered our videttes, who fell back and reported the enemy advancing.

Our batteries opened on them, the Artillery doing excellent shooting, every shell exploding apparently in the right place.

The enemy are resorting to every possible device to-day to prevent our men from sleeping.

All quiet to-day. Constant shelling from our batteries on Kenesaw Mountain.

Raid on Weldon and Petersburg Railroad.

GOLDSBORO, July 1.—About two hundred raiders captured the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad yesterday.

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months.....$16.00
" " Three months.....8.00
" " One month.....3.00
Weekly paper, three months.....3.00
" " six months.....5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same place, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

☞ Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when due. Those are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

☞ Twenty cents for Rags.—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

THE SOLDIERS' RELIEF SOCIETY, BEING NOW ORGANIZED, ALL CONTRIBUTIONS to the same will be thankfully received. Donations of provisions or stores may be sent to the President, Mrs. M. H. Rogers—donations in money to the Treasurer, Mrs. J. W. Ellis. Cooked provisions, vegetables or fruits may be sent to Guion's Hotel between the hours of ten and half past eleven, when managers will be present to receive them and attend to their proper distribution.

July 1-2t

CITY OF RALEIGH

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

Commissioners.

Western Ward—W. E. Walker, Alex. Creech and P. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. B. Richardson, Augustus L. Longee and B. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. B. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constable—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

P. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Reeves, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Lyon, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.